GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

Published Weekly by

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

(The National Geographic Society is a scientific and educational Society, wholly altruistic, incorporated as a non-commercial institution for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion. General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

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NOTE TO TEACHERS: Because of the Easter recess in many schools, there will be no GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS for March 25. They will be resumed on Monday, April 1.

Photograph by Morwell Hodges

A DUCK WITH FUR? BEAVER WITH A BILL? NO, A PRIMITIVE PLATYPUS

It forages on land at night and lives in the water during the day, but will drown without air at frequent intervals. The bill, soft and pliable as kid, is sensitive enough to remedy an eyesight deficiency; the eyes cannot see straight ahead. The female lays eggs like a bird and nurses her young like a mammal. Undreamed of until the 18th century, the duck-billed platypus is one of the two most primitive mammals known to science. Discovering it among Australia's curiosities, early colonists made rugs of its fur. Now laws protect it (Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers in the United States and its possessions for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (stamps or money order); in Canada, 50 cents. Entered as second-class matter, Jan. 27, 1922, Post Office, Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized Feb. 9, 1922. Copyright, 1940, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos.

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Old Australia, Land of Wonders, Sends Newest Diplomat to U. S.

INSTEAD of representation through the British Embassy, Australia now has a full-fledged diplomat of her own accredited directly to the United States. The Australian Minister is settled now in his legation after arriving last month in Washington, from the island continent south of the Equator, which has a land area equal to that of the United States, but fewer inhabitants than New York City.

Two other dominions of the British Empire have ministers of their own in Washington—Canada and South Africa. The arrival of Australia's follows war problems which find the dominion more than 13,000 miles from her European mother country, some 3,500 miles from an expanding Japan. The markets, factories, and manpower of the United States are twice as close as those of England.

Time Stood Still for Land of Missing Links

The problems of remote Australia, however, are less familiar to Americans than her animal freaks, each one a sort of publicity stunt staged by prankish Mother Nature. Dugong and dingo, platypus and kangaroo and koala bear have been unofficial ambassadors of good will to American zoos and picture books for two generations. These believe-them-or-not creatures have already created an interest in their homeland, where you go north for the tropics and south for polar cold, where summer comes for Christmas and winter is in July.

The kangaroo has set the style for most Australian animals of any size. Excepting the dingo or wild dog, most of the larger creatures carry their young in a marsupial pouch. The wombat, burrowing like a badger; the native bear, or snub-nosed koala teddy bear; the Tasmanian wolf—all copy the kangaroo by having apron-pocket baby carriages. The kangaroo itself is duplicated up and down the scale of size, from the five-foot "old man" 'roo to the mouse-size miniature carrying bright-eyed subminiature babies peeking from a tiny pouch.

Cut off countless ages ago from the other land masses of the earth, scientists explain, Australia has protected these prehistoric animal curiosities, which elsewhere the development of fiercer and more efficient creatures gradually exterminated. The duck-billed platypus, which scientists first scoffed at as a crude fake, is a no-longer-missing link between reptiles and mammals (illustration, cover).

One-Third of World's Wool; Food, Gold, and Opals, Too

Although the Dutch discovered the land, the British planted the first colony in 1788, and developed it as a consolation for the loss of thirteen rebellious colonies in America. Two of the six original States, consolidated into a Commonwealth in 1901, are named for the British queen in whose reign their greatest growth took place—Victoria and Queensland. Only two of these States are as small as Texas. In spite of the country's spaciousness, more than 60 per cent of the people are urban. Sydney and Melbourne alone contain one-third of the national population.

The distinctive Australian scene, nevertheless, is rural—square miles of wheat being harvested with combines, "mobs" of cattle driven over a thousand miles of stock routes to market. Leading exports are wool, wheat, gold, meat, and butter. Best customers are Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Belgium.

There are seventeen times as many sheep as there are people in Australia, and twice as many cattle. Some big sheep ranches, or "stations," in the "out back" interior have their own post offices, power plants, laundries, telegraph stations, machine shops. Wool (illustration, inside cover) employs one-third of the people, produces one-third of the world's supply. Cattle raising is a big business,

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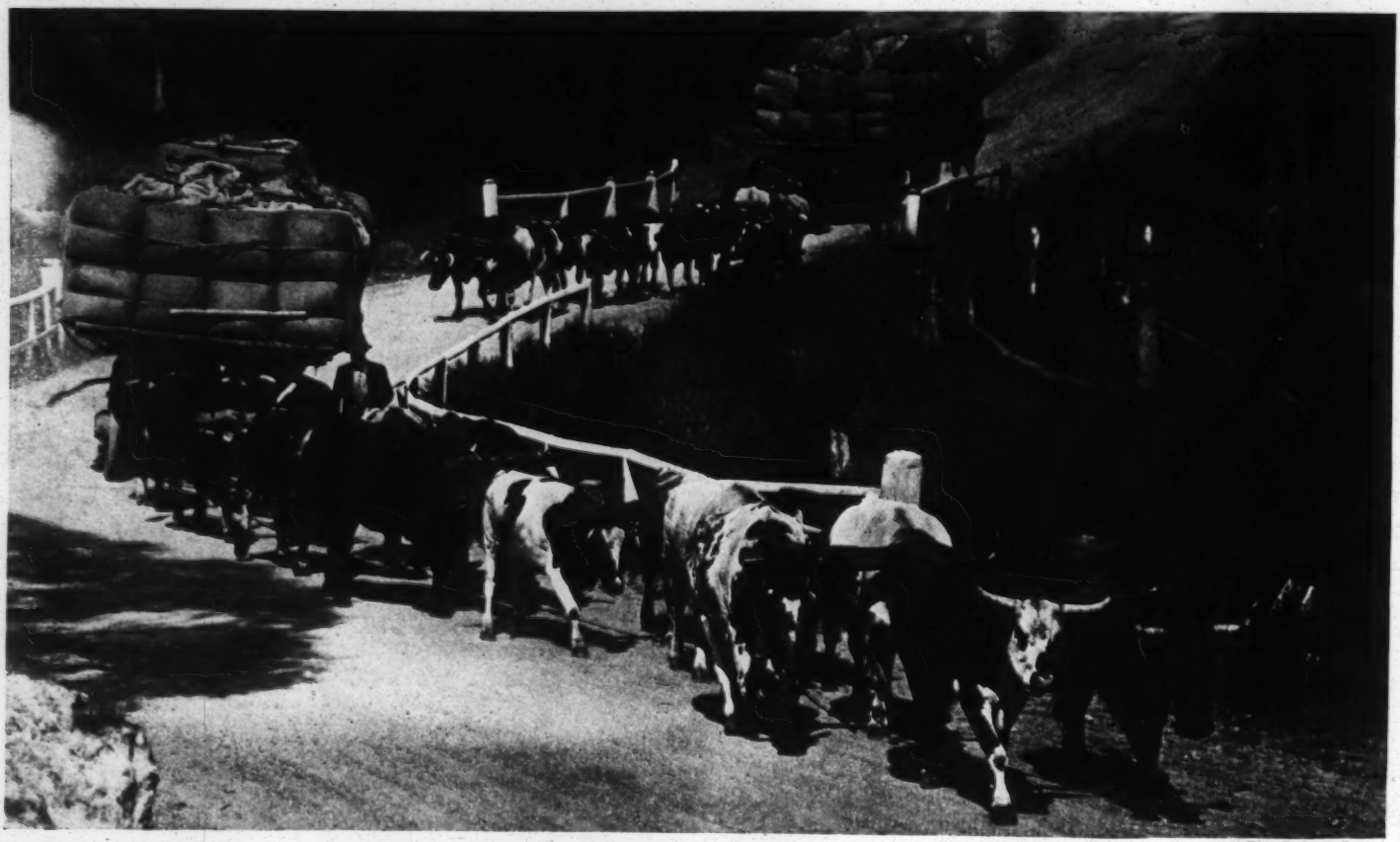

© *The Sydney Sun*

WOOLLY WEALTH FROM "OUT BACK" SHEEP RANCHES IS AUSTRALIA'S GOLDEN FLEECE

A billion pounds of wool a year is clipped from the country's flocks. Some individual sheep, bred through generations for excellence, give wool enough for seven suits of clothes. For the hundred and fourteen million sheep there is about an acre of pasturage each; hence, ranches are large and widely scattered. From the interior, bales of wool travel to coastal markets by railroad, by truck, by bullock team wagons, or by wagons hitched to teams of camels (Bulletin No. 1).

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Expedition To Seek Bones of American Rhinoceros

REMAINS of some of the queerest creatures that ever roamed the plains of North America—protoceras, titanothere, and other New World types of rhinoceros—will be sought in the West next summer by a joint paleontological expedition of the National Geographic Society and the South Dakota State School of Mines. Announcement of the plans of the expedition was made recently at the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.

The field work of the bone-hunting expedition will be carried on in the Bad Lands of western South Dakota, a fantastic eroded region which lies between the Cheyenne and the White Rivers, southeast of Rapid City. Dr. Joseph P. Connolly, President of the School of Mines, will be in charge of the expedition's researches. He will be assisted by James D. Bump, Curator of the Museum of the school.

10,000 Years of Erosion Have Created Bad Lands

Scientists estimate that the beasts whose bones the expedition hopes to find lived in the Bad Lands area, then a grass-covered region of rolling plains, about thirty million years ago. Through changes not entirely clear to geologists, large quantities of eroded materials and volcanic ash from an unknown source were deposited on the old grassy plains, covering skeletons of some of the creatures that inhabited them.

Erosion during the past ten thousand years or more, while creating the weird, deeply carved terrain of the Bad Lands (illustration, next page), has exposed some of the buried bones and has disclosed the region to be a rich treasure house for science. Specimens of many types of vertebrate animals have been "mined" there during the last three-quarters of a century.

But among these, only a few complete skeletons of titanothere, protoceras, and rhinoceros have been recovered. The expedition's chief aim will be to bridge this gap in scientific knowledge of the region. It is expected, however, that the bones of many other animals will be collected also.

Six Horns on Head of Four- and Two-Toed Protoceras

The protoceras (*proto* for "early type," *ceras* for "horned") as reconstructed by scientists was an odd beast, remotely related to deer and antelope. The male, about the height of a sheep, had six horns or knobs on his head, one pair of them far down on his slender muzzle. Other unusual features were a pair of long slender tusks, rare among cud-chewing animals, front feet with four toes, and hind feet with only two. No member of the protoceras family has been discovered outside of North America.

The titanothere, literally "giant beast," was a sort of elephantine rhinoceros, the largest of the type standing as much as nine feet high at the shoulder.

Buried in the same beds of rocks with these giants were much smaller rhinoceroslike creatures whose skeletons also will be sought by the expedition. Both these types of animals had relatives in the Old World.

The South Dakota Bad Lands were relatively inaccessible until a decade ago. Within the past few years some of the most scenic and picturesque portions of the eroded area have been set aside by the United States Government as the Bad Lands National Monument. Through this reservation excellent automobile roads have

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too; one cattle ranch covers 13,000 square miles, an area larger than Maryland.

Australia's gold, in a way, was discovered in the United States. An Australian forty-niner in California thought the gold ores looked strangely familiar; he rushed back home and in 1851 struck gold on his own farm near Bathurst. In New South Wales was found the famous giant gold nugget weighing 630 pounds. Pearls are found in northern tropical waters, and glowing opals in the Stuart Range.

Fewer than 60,000 of the country's Stone Age black aboriginals survive, those famous nomadic hunters with the boomerangs. The last of the native Tasmanians is already extinct. One of the population wonders of the country is the region of the "white man's tropics," in northern Queensland. With a higher birth rate and lower death rate than the rest of the nation, white men labor in the sugar-cane fields and live healthily in palm-shaded cottages elevated on six-foot posts for ventilation. Non-white labor has been abandoned as less economic, and gradually deported.

Note: For additional material about Australia see "Australia's Patchwork Creature, the Platypus," *National Geographic Magazine*, August, 1939; "Beyond Australia's Cities," December, 1936; "Capital Cities of Australia," December, 1935; "Shark Fishing: An Australian Industry," September, 1932; "Koala, an Australian Teddy Bear," September, 1931; "Great Barrier Reef and Its Isles," September, 1930; and "Australia's Wild Wonderland," March, 1924. Australia may be located on The Society's Pacific Ocean map, copies of which can be had at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 1, March 18, 1940.

Photograph by W. Robert Moore

WARM AUSTRALIAN CITIES TOP SIDEWALKS WITH AN ADDITIONAL URBAN COMFORT

Situated in the same latitudes as Mexico, flat Australia lacks mountains to give the coolness of higher elevations to her climate. The so-called "Ranges" are merely the edges or scarps of low tablelands. Perth, capital of the nation's largest state, has winter rains, hot dry summers; iron arcades over sidewalks afford welcome shelter.

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Horta in the Azores: Mid-Atlantic City of Wings

A SEASONAL northward shift of transatlantic *Clipper* routes, effective this month, is abandoning the previously scheduled stop at Bermuda and carrying planes from New York for 2,800 miles east over the Atlantic, without a pause before reaching the Azores. The first stop is the broad blue harbor of Horta, on the southeast corner of Fayal, one of the central group of nine Azorean islands.

Horta is a snug little city of about 6,000 on an island less than 10 miles square. Yet for 500 years navigators under sail or on wing have pursued the needle-in-a-haystack quest for Horta's sheltered bay in thousands of square miles of open ocean. The Azores are not quite halfway across the Atlantic, 1,000 miles west of Europe's mainland and 1,300 miles east of North America (Newfoundland). New England whaling vessels from New Bedford or Gloucester found it convenient to make Horta a base in their quest for whale oil. Windjammers back from rounding Africa paused at Horta before the final long Atlantic stretch to United States ports.

First Stop on First Transatlantic Flight, NC-4, in 1919

The same 2-mile-wide harbor, ample for boats but cramped for swooping airplanes, became one of the first havens for sea-weary ships of the air, on their eastward Atlantic hops. The U. S. Navy plane, NC-4, which took off from Newfoundland in 1919 on the first transatlantic flight ever made, landed at Horta on May 17. Just twenty years later, the *Yankee Clipper* on its shakedown flight in 1939, inaugurating transatlantic passenger service, also made its first stop at Horta.

Açores ("hawks") was the name that discoverers gave the unpeopled Azores —the Islands of the Hawks, for the strong-winged birds sighted on their shores. Horta of these Hawk Islands, shelter of canvas-winged sailing ships and perch of birdmen, has even given wings to words. For the city is the hub of fifteen direct transoceanic cables, the most important cable station in the Atlantic and one of the vital nerve centers of the world's communications.

Six cable companies have their headquarters in the same sturdy building of earthquake-proof construction—British, German, Italian, French, and two American. In the center of the building is a four-way window through which the companies keep in touch; through here are cleared the news and business dispatches for North America, Europe, and South Africa, mainly in code. If John Doe and Company of New York should cable their agent in Paris, the message from the United States is received at Horta by one of the American companies, is handed through the window to the French, and an instant later is on its way to France.

Uninhabited and Unknown Till 15th Century

Horta, whose white, red-tiled squarish buildings follow the curve of the harbor, is the principal port and largest of three towns on Fayal Island. It is the administrative center for the western group of the Azores, under Portugal.

These isolated islands contributed to a belief in a "lost continent of Atlantis." There is a legend that Carthaginian sailors visited them. First recorded by a 12th-century Arabic explorer, Edrisi, the uninhabited Azores were lost from man's knowledge until re-discovered and colonized in the 15th century under the direction of the Portuguese prince, Henry the Navigator. They have been ruled from Portugal ever since, except for an 80-year period under Spain.

A colony led by Van Huerta, in the late 15th century, is supposed to have settled Horta and to have named the town for its founder. Multitudes of Flemish

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been built, and over them scores of thousands of tourists pass each summer. During the year 1939, visitors numbered 205,100, the greatest number to visit any National Monument west of the Mississippi River.

Note: Additional information and photographs about the Bad Lands of South Dakota can be found in "Man's Farthest Aloft," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1936; "Exploring the Stratosphere," October, 1934; "Trailing History Down the Big Muddy," July, 1928; "Seeing America with Lindbergh," January, 1928; and "The Black Hills, Once Hunting Grounds of the Red Men," September, 1927.

Bulletin No. 2, March 18, 1940.

NEW MAP: "CLASSICAL LANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN"

The Map of "Classical Lands of the Mediterranean," released as a supplement to the March, 1940, *National Geographic Magazine*, will prove useful to teachers of Latin and Greek, art, literature, ancient history, and the modern history of southern Europe.

This ten-color wall map, size 35¼ x 26 inches, shows the storied and historic lands of the Mediterranean from eastern France to western Turkey. It includes inset maps of Ancient Rome, Ancient Athens, the Roman Empire, and the world as Homer knew it. From the Pass of Hannibal through the Alps, eastward to the Colossus of Rhodes and the Turkish site of the Trojan War, students may follow the course of myths and legends of antiquity.

Separate unfolded copies of the map are available at 50c (paper) and 75c (linen) from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters.

Photograph by Richard H. Stewart

WHERE "LITTLE DROPS OF WATER" UNMAKE "THE MIGHTY LAND"

Such lunar landscape, barren like the surface of the moon, is the result of rain, first washing away the green top sod, then cutting gullies through clay and soft sandstone. In this semi-arid region, the vegetation was too thin to save the top soil from erosion. The rough texture of the slope in the foreground shows the course of innumerable trickles of rain water draining into a gully that is deepening into a ravine. The South Dakota Bad Lands, an object lesson in the destructive force of erosion and the importance of soil conservation, are the scene of the researches of the paleontological expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the South Dakota State School of Mines to search for fossil bones of early American rhinoceros species.

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Apple Carts of International Trade Upset by Wars

"ECONOMIZE at home and export abroad" was urged upon Great Britain recently by the Secretary for Overseas Trade. Fewer comforts, more foreign commerce, more profits, and consequently more purchasing power for war supplies from abroad were on the program for loyal Britons, according to his outline.

Recalling the famous German slogan, "Guns instead of butter," such trade trends are reflected in the increase of orders Uncle Sam receives for tanks and airplanes instead of apples and wheat, lumber instead of pork, machinery instead of tobacco. By such changes the world's wars are upsetting the apple carts of normal international trade in both hemispheres.

Great Britain is shifting her orders for raw materials and foodstuffs to countries within the Empire (illustration, next page), concentrating on wool, meat and dairy products from Australia; butter, cheese, and lamb from New Zealand; copper, lead, lumber, and bacon from Canada. Germany, cut off by Allied blockade from the usual flow of supplies from overseas, seeks her necessities within Europe.

Turkey Shifts Half of Foreign Exports

In some cases one war's trade has slowed down that of another. Japan's imports of chemicals and minerals, for example, needed to carry on the war in China, have been reduced or cut off altogether from a Europe conserving its own stuffs of battle. The blockade around Germany has curtailed shipments from Japan, whereby she was to deliver Manchukuoan soy beans in exchange for machinery, chemicals, and construction materials.

Neutral nations as well as belligerents have adopted policies that divert international trade streams from former courses. Turkey, for instance, by failing to renew an agreement with Germany, has discontinued a large business amounting roughly to half of the nation's foreign exports. Instead, Turkish crops, such as dried fruits and tobacco, are now postmarked for the Allies.

American tobacco has been a casualty of this new trade movement from Turkey to Great Britain. By eliminating purchases of United States tobacco in order to "smoke Turkish," England has stopped at its source an annual shipment across the Atlantic of more than 200,000,000 pounds of tobacco. On the other hand, increased sales to warring Great Britain and France of American airplanes, iron and steel products, oil, chemicals, and rubber have started new trade currents that offset for Uncle Sam (in dollars at least) the loss in farm product markets. In December, 1939, total United States exports advanced some 37 per cent over those of the preceding December.

U. S.-Latin American Trade Up 40%

Manufacturers around the globe are feeling the strain of war-born trade dislocations. Italy's rayon producers, for instance, are facing a problem of diminished cellulose supplies usually imported from Finland and Sweden. England's book publishers are threatened by lack of adequate pulpwood shipments for paper from Finland and the Scandinavian countries. Japan's occupation of parts of China has caused a decline in necessary tung-oil ingredients used in American paint and varnish industries. Another normal raw-materials source for United States buyers was recently wiped out, as England placed orders with Africa's Gold Coast for that Colony's entire 1939-40 output of cacao, from which chocolate is derived.

Diamonds from South Africa are now sent directly to the United States instead of by way of England, as before the war.

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refugees, escaping from wars in the Lowlands, landed at Horta during the early period of the island's settlement. To remnants of this colonization by Flemings have been attributed the strange people of Horta's old fishing quarter, who remained distinct from the Portuguese for several centuries in language and costume.

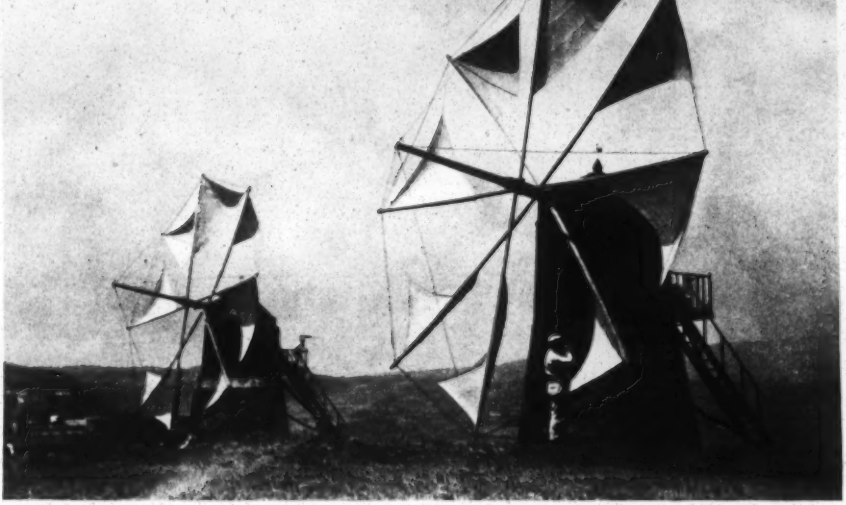
A half-mile-long jetty protects the harbor of Horta; there liners may anchor, as well as the local fishing vessels. The port is still a center for the diminished Atlantic whale fisheries. Visitors from air liners or ocean liners may walk into the clean, cosmopolitan little town and buy souvenirs carved from whales' teeth, or carved from the white pith of the fig tree. On sale also is the lace which women of the island make from thread fashioned of agave fiber. Much of the town has been rebuilt, after a destructive earthquake in 1926.

Since Fayal, like the other Azores, is a cluster of extinct volcanoes, Horta can show visitors its share of volcanic spectacles. A rowboat from the port can venture into the enclosed basin of the Caldeira do Inferno, a crumbling crater half-drowned in the harbor on the southwest. A journey inland, along hilly roads bordered with giant hydrangea bushes and cedar trees, takes the traveler to the top of the green island's central peak, a perfect crater almost a mile in diameter; he may walk comfortably around its rim, or climb down inside to a sheltered lake.

Note: A more extensive description of Horta and the Azores, accompanied by color and black and white photographs, is contained in "European Outpost: The Azores," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1935. Additional material is to be found also in "Flying Around the North Atlantic," September, 1934; "By Seaplane to Six Continents," September, 1928; and "The Pathfinder of the East" (Vasco da Gama), November, 1927.

The Azores may be located on The Society's map of the Atlantic Ocean, first released as a supplement to the July, 1939, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*. Separate copies are available at 50¢ (paper) and 75¢ (linen).

Bulletin No. 3, March 18, 1940.



Photograph by Franklin Adams

TRADE AND FOOD FOR HORTA COME WITH THE WIND

The proud winds of international travel, which once blew windjammers and now speed airplanes into the harbor, are domesticated on the heights above Horta, and set to the tame task of turning grindstones. The top half of these teapot-shaped windmills can turn, so that wind from any direction will fill their eight canvas sails with ocean breezes. When the arms begin to creak around, the miller (right) announces he is open for business by blowing a conch shell. Farmers gather a week's supply of corn from racks of drying ears, or collect a measure of wheat, and hurry to the mill for fresh-ground meal or flour.

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New Building in Nation's Capital Settles to Serious Business

LAST year's visitors to Washington, D. C., who think they have "seen it all" are returning now on an Eastertime high tide of cherry blossom viewers and general sightseers. And they find they haven't seen it all. For the Washington scene this year is richer by three large public buildings and a number of small but picturesque additions. The big newcomers on the capital landscape are the Library of Congress Annex, the General Federal Office Building where the 1940 census will be tabulated, and the acres of research in the new Public Health unit.

Those who linger for a closer view can find such fresh details as a Florence Nightingale stained glass window in the National Cathedral, a copy of the Magna Carta displayed at the Library of Congress, and a bronze statue of Will Rogers among Presidents and other great Americans in the Capitol. Oklahoma's contribution to the Hall of Fame, the statue shows Rogers in unofficial pose, hands in the pockets of his sack suit; he had never held a public office.

Copyright Office Has Home of Its Own

The Library of Congress Annex, across the street to the east of its gold-domed parent, is built of dazzlingly white Georgia marble, for dignity to match its august neighbors. But it declares itself a workshop, not a showplace, by the simple design—plain façades broken only by bands of windows, and triplets of yellow bronze doors at the entrances. Marble from Missouri and Utah gives color to the walls of lobbies and hallways. The Utah marble, quarried 5,000 feet above sea level, contains small blobs of pink, streamers of brown, concentric gray ovals like ridges on shell—fossils of marine life, souvenirs of the era when Utah was ocean bottom.

The principal job of the marble workshop Annex is Uncle Sam's copyright business, which protects words as carefully as the Patent Office protects inventions. The Copyright Office is on the first floor, reached by wide marble steps at the building's main entrance on the south. New books deposited in pairs for copyright make up a sizable fraction of the 200,000 items acquired annually by the Library of Congress. A self-supporting business of international importance is the sale of descriptive file cards, used in school and public libraries scattered around the world. "Vital statistics" for each book are printed on index cards, in a sound-insulated print shop on the first floor, in English, Latin, Russian, Greek, Chinese, and other languages.

Most of the Annex, however, is taken up with the function for which Congress originally established the Library—reference, now served by such modern adjuncts as indirect lighting, individual study rooms (172 of them), and the oversize pneumatic tube conveyors to deliver books to readers. The central core of the building is given over to book storage, room for nine or ten million volumes—with the top floor divided into reading rooms. The north reading room contains four murals by Ezra Winter, in which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims ride again.

Where Census Secrets Are "Processed" into Impersonal Statistics

The six-story structure of the General Federal Office Building, its six wings spreading from a central spine between Second, Third, and D Streets and Virginia Avenue Southwest, was built in record time—seven million cubic feet in 89 working days. Night shifts under floodlights poured concrete, laid two million bricks, placed the first-story facing of Tennessee marble, to complete office space for 7,000 employees and carloads of questionnaires of the 1940 Census. Floors are of reinforced concrete to carry the weight of battalions of massive tabulating machines and endless banks of metal files. Census returns here will be translated from personal information to holes punched in nameless cards, which machines will sort at the rate of 400 a minute. Impersonal statistics on farming, business, ages, economic status, and other categories will be tabulated from the punched cards by machines more complicated than telephone switchboards, taking off several sets of facts simultaneously by means of electrical contacts through holes in the cards. The machinery comprises one of the largest installations of owned mechanical tabulation equipment in the world.

Like much of the capital's working population, the United States Public Health Service has spilled over into Maryland. Its new elbowroom for research is a woodland tract just north of Bethesda. Here the National Cancer Institute houses the best-laid plans of mice and men to kill the disease that kills approximately one of every ten who die. The Institute has been supplied with some eight grams of radium for experimental treatments and generations of white mice for testing. In the five other buildings on this 70-acre research reservation are such experiments as those on lead poisoning in the Industrial Hygiene Division, milk pasteurization in the Public Health Methods Divisions, infantile paralysis in the Infectious Disease Division. In

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Since one nation's war may be another nation's trade, the disruption and rerouting of commodity lanes have sometimes resulted in specific local gains. The shift of cacao markets, eliminating African sources, offers a market in the United States for Latin America's cacao-producing countries, notably Brazil and Ecuador.

Countries with war-economy products (including such world-scattered examples as British Malaya, with tin and rubber; Bolivia, with tin, silver, lead, and copper; Romania with oil and wheat; Yugoslavia with lumber and minerals) are all enjoying to various extents an economic boom.

Following their coordinated-economy agreement, the United Kingdom and France are giving preferred treatment to each other's products and services. Lace makers of France are selling 35 per cent more of their products to English buyers. French colonies are supplying Britain, under open license denied to other nations, more food and such military materials as leather.

Canada is buying more cotton textiles from the United States, less from Great Britain, as the mother country concentrates on war-materials production. The United States is taking more newsprint from Canada, as shipments from Europe grow more difficult to obtain.

The trade of the Western Hemisphere as a whole has undergone a dramatic change, in kind and direction. Germany's overseas commerce is practically at a standstill. England has taken over much of the Reich's Latin American business. In the first three months following the European war declaration in September, 1939, Uncle Sam's sales south of the Rio Grande increased by some 40 per cent.

Note: Inset maps showing natural resources, many of which are affected by World War II's economic upsets, are included in the following wall maps published by The Society: "Bible Lands and the Cradle of Western Civilization," 1938; "South America," 1937; "Canada," 1936. Copies of these maps are available at 75¢ (linen) and 50¢ (paper).

Bulletin No. 4, March 18, 1940.

ONTARIO GRAPES GO TO WAR ON BRITAIN'S SIDE

Once England imported from the United States such food products as wheat and fruit, especially apples and pears; now these food needs are supplied by purchases made within the British Empire. Fruit from Canada, for instance, goes to British troops and tables. Fresh grapes are shipped overseas in carload lots from the trim vineyards of lower Ontario. Large baskets and crates of smaller baskets are shown being loaded into ventilated cars at Grimsby, Ontario.

this mammoth "Mousetown," scientists are vastly outnumbered by mice, rats, guinea pigs, and rabbits, in air-conditioned five-story cages.

Shades of an earlier century stand solidly on the northwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Constitution Avenue, where one of the Bulfinch gatehouses has been restored. When architect Charles Bulfinch prettied up the Capitol in 1814 after the British tried to burn it, he built small stone houses for the guards at the gates; fence and gatehouses were discarded within the century.

Advocates of Arbor Day are observing with approval an elm planted last April 22 (Arbor Day) north of the west wing of the Agriculture Department's Administration Building. It commemorates J. Sterling Morton, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who originated Arbor Day.

Now that Washington façades have had an extensive remodeling in the past decade, Uncle Sam turns his housekeeping eye upon interiors that he can decorate (illustration, below). New murals in the Post Office Department Building, by Alexander Brook and Tom Lea, depict scenes involving letter-writing to the family and rural outposts reached by the R.F.D. The south building of the Interior Department is the brighter for some fifteen paintings and sculptures symbolizing activities within the Department's realm. Conservation of wild life and water, the petroleum industry, Alaska and the Virgin Islands, and the land rush in Oklahoma are among the subjects. Apache and Pueblo Indians furnish the material for others.

New chapters in the capital's headquarters history were started during the year, as the Society of the Cincinnati, started by George Washington, opened its national headquarters on Massachusetts Avenue in the former Larz Andersen mansion. The Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas also decided to establish Washington headquarters. The same national-capital-izing appeared when St. Matthew's Church was made a Roman Catholic Cathedral and joint seat of an archbishop (with Baltimore). The new Massachusetts Avenue home of the Apostolic Delegation from the Vatican was opened in "Embassy Row" near the British Embassy.

Note: Additional photographs of the Nation's Capital, in black and white and in color, are found in "Roads from Washington," which also contains a special map supplement, "Reaches of the Nation's Capitol," *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1938; "Washington, Home City and Show Place," June, 1937; "Wonders of the New Washington," April, 1935; "Winter Lights and Shadows in the Nation's Capital" (duotone insert), February, 1935; and "Washington Through the Years," November, 1931.

Bulletin No. 5, March 18, 1940.

Photograph by Willard R. Culver

GEOGRAPHY INSPIRES UNCLE SAM IN INTERIOR DECORATING

The murals and sculpture installed in the Department of Justice Building include a series of twelve bas-reliefs by Paul Jennewein. Modeled in plaster, surfaced with silvery aluminum paint, they represent basic industries of twelve regions of the United States and the Territories. For example, a miner leans on his spade in the mountain landscape of the Pacific coast (right). Natives pick pineapples (left) to represent the island possessions. The latest decoration installed in the building is a mural on the subject of "Contemporary Justice and The Child," which presents the school and sports among the advantages Justice would guarantee to youth.